ſervable, that, though the *participle* be of very frequent uſe, the *verb* is ſeldom or never admitted; as we ſay, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, ſo well *belov'd* of Cæſar,
Should outlive Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

In likeneſs of a dove
The ſpirit deſcended, while the father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* ſon.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b. i. *l.* 32.

Belo'w. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not ſo high.

He'll beat Auſidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themſelves equal at leaſt to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings.
Addiſon on Italy.

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the ſtars. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to ſit;
But when I do, you ſhall petition it. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

Belo'w. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place neareſt the center.

To men ſtanding *below* on the ground, thoſe that be on the top of Paul's, ſeem much leſs than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, thoſe *below* ſeem nothing ſo much leſſened, and may be known. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 205.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempeſts and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obſcuring of the ſmaller ſtars, is a ſign of tempeſt following. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 818.

His ſultry heat infects the ſky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryd.*
This ſaid, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And ſhews them all the ſhining fields *below*. *Dryden.*

2. On earth; in oppoſition to *heaven*.

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bleſs'd above, immortaliz'd *below*.
Smith, To the Memory of J. Philips.

The faireſt child of Jove,
Below for ever fought, and bleſs'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; oppoſed to *heaven* and *earth*.

The gladſome ghoſts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near; and long to know
What bus'neſs brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryd. Æn.*
When ſuff'ring ſaints aloft in beams ſhall glow,
And proſp'rous traitors gnaſh their teeth *below*. *Tickell.*

To Belo'wt. *v. a.* [from *be* and *bowt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that, at a ſupper, they had not only good cheer, but alſo ſavoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant ſcullion, that never dreſſed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden's Remains.*

Belswa'gger. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a whoremaſter.

You are a charitable *belſwagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you called out for engines. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Belt. *n. ſ.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a ſword, or ſome weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ajax flew himſelf with the ſword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then ſnatch'd the ſhining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Belwe'ther. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether*.] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will ſerve my ſheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether*. *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The flock of ſheep, and *belwether*, thinking to break into another's paſture, and being to paſs over another bridge, juſtled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel's England's Tears.*

To Bely'. See Belie.

To Bema'd. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making juſt report
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* ſorrow,
The king hath cauſe to plain. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To Bemi're. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag, or incumber in the mire; to ſoil by paſſing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely ſort,
Their journey long, their money ſhort,
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horſe and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To Bemo'an. *v. a.* [from *to moan*.] To lament; to bewail; to expreſs ſorrow for.

He falls, he fills the houſe with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The gods themſelves the ruin'd ſeats *bemoan*,
And blame the miſchiefs that themſelves have done.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

Bemo'aner. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the perſon that laments.

To Bemo'il. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou ſhouldſt have heard in how miry a place, how ſhe was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horſe upon her. *Shakeſp.*

To Bemo'nster. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monſter*.] To make monſtrous.

Thou chang'd, and ſelf-converted thing! for ſhame,
Bemonſter not thy feature. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Bemu'sed. *adj.* [from *to muſe*.] Overcome with muſing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parſon much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poeteſs, a rhiming peer? *Pope's Epiſtles.*

Ben. See Behen.

BENCH. *n. ſ.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A ſeat, diſtinguiſhed from a *ſtool* by its greater length.

The ſeats and *benches* ſhone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs ſat ſide by ſide about. *Spenſ. Viſ. of Belloy.*
All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearſe,
And longing crouds expect the promis'd verſe;
His loſty numbers, with ſo great a guſt,
They hear, and ſwallow with ſuch eager luſt:
But while the common ſuffrage crown'd his cauſe,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applauſe,
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice; the ſeat where judges ſit.

A ſon ſet your decrees at naught:
To pluck down juſtice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Cyriac, whoſe grandſire on the royal *bench*
Of Britiſh Themis, with no mean applauſe,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar ſo often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the ſame.

Fools to popular praiſe aſpire,
Of publick ſpeeches, which worſe fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubl'd ſounds,
Th' applauſe of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryd. Virg.*

To Bench. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and, goodly to be ſeen,
The thick young graſs aroſe in freſher green. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To ſeat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worſhip. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Be'ncher. *n. ſ.* [from *bench*.] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are alſo called inner barriſters. The *benchers*, being the ſeniors of the houſe, are intruſted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treaſurer yearly choſen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's-Inn, a favour that is indulged me by ſeveral *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler*, N° 100.

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. paſſ. *bended*, or *bent*. [benban, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compaſſeth the heaven with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Moſt High hath *bended* it. *Eccluſ.* xliii. 12.

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their ſlings around:
Heaps of ſpent arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground;
And helms, and ſhields, and rattling arms reſound.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius, and Mark Anthony,
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*
Why doſt thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And ſtart ſo often, when thou ſit'ſt alone. *Shakeſp.*
Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*. *Fairfax, b.* i.
To that ſweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Diſturb'd our courſe. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Then, with a ruſhing ſound, th' aſſembly *bend*
Diverſe their ſteps: the rival rout aſcend
The royal dome. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ii. *l.* 295.

3. To apply.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accuſtomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*
He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick buſineſs. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for uſe; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm ſettled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing. *L'Eſtrange, fab.* xcvi.

5. To incline.

But when to miſchief mortals *bend* their will,
How ſoon they find fit inſtruments of ill? *Pope's R. of the L.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been ſeen to bite their pen, ſcratch their head, *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden's Remains.*

To Bend. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakeſp.*
Earth ſeems
Far ſtretch'd around, to meet the *bending* ſphere. *Thomſon.*

3. To reſolve; to determine.

Not ſo, for once, indulg'd they ſweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on miſchief, bear the waves before. *Dryd. Fables.*
While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's ſtill ſeverely *bent* againſt himſelf;
Renouncing ſleep, and reſt, and food, and eaſe. *Addiſ. Cato.*
A ſtate of ſlavery, which they are *bent* upon with ſo much eagerneſs and obſtinacy. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*
He is every where *bent* on inſtruction, and avoids all manner of digreſſions. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow.

The ſons of them that afflicted thee, ſhall come *bending* unto thee. *Iſaiah*, lx. 14.

Bend. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend*.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did ſhake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that ſame eye, whoſe *bend* doth awe the world,
Did loſe its luſtre. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip. *Skinner.*

3. With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the eſcutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe point. *Harris.*

Be'ndable. *adj.* [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

Be'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend*.]

1. The perſon who bends.

2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were bent only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are uſed to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Be'ndwith. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

Bene'aped. *adj.* [from *neap*.] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

Bene'ath. *prep.* [beneoþ, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to reſt retir'd. *Dryden, Æn.* vii.
Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by ſome preſſure.

Our country ſinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And ſink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reaſon then to be perſuaded, that there are far more ſpecies of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbeſeeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high ſtation, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

Bene'ath. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I deſtroyed the Amorite before them; I deſtroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos*, ii. 9.
The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven*.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Exodus*, xx. 4.

Be'nedict. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities: an old phyſical term.

It is not a ſmall thing won in phyſick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as ſtrong purgers as thoſe that are not without ſome malignity. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

Benedi'ction. *n. ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs.

A ſov'reign ſhame ſo bows him; his unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
From him will raiſe
A mighty nation; and upon him ſhow'r
His *benediction* ſo, that, in his ſeed,
All nations ſhall be bleſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 125.

2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing.

Proſperity is the bleſſing of the Old Teſtament; adverſity is the bleſſing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received; thanks.

Could he leſs expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Parad. Reg.*
Such ingenious and induſtrious perſons are delighted in ſearching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praiſes and *benedictions*. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The form of inſtituting an abbot.

What conſecration is to a biſhop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a biſhop is not properly ſuch, till conſecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly ſuch before *benediction*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Benefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more uſual ſenſe.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expreſſion of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

Benefa'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to ſome publick charity.

Then ſwell with pride, and muſt be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worſhipp'd with temple, prieſt, and ſacrifice.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b. iii. *l.* 82.

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my underſtanding.
Addiſon. Freeholder, N° 40.

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, muſt needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

Benefa'ctress. *n. ſ.* [from *benefactor*.] A woman who confers a benefit.

Be'nefice. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowel.*

And of the prieſt eſtſoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aſpire. *Spenſer's Hubb. Tale.*
Much to himſelf he thought, but little ſpoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forſook. *Dryden's Fables.*

Be'neficed. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Poſſeſſed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The uſual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious perſon, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Bene'ficence. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficent*.] The practice of doing good; active goodneſs.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to ſo many perſons; yet you have loſt as few days as that excellent emperour.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miſeries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

Bene'ficent. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the diſpoſition; *beneficence* being kindneſs, or *benignity*, exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any leſs than the moſt wiſe and *beneficent* being, the great God.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'ſt in building cities. *Prior.*

Benefi'cial. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; uſeful; with *to* before the perſon benefited.

Not that any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to ſhew beneficence and grace in them.
Hooker, b. i. § 8.

This ſuppoſition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and conſequently to be very *beneficial to* mankind.
Tillotſon, ſermon i.

The war, which would have been moſt *beneficial to* us, and deſtructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the preſent revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the firſt acceſs of ſuch a diſeaſe, any deobſtruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Benefi'cial. *n. ſ.* An old word for a benefice.

For